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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1973

No. 73-1141

HARRY WHIPPLE,

Petitioner,

versus

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF ALABAMA

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1973

No.

HARRY WHIPPLE,

Petitioner,

versus

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF ALABAMA

TO THE HONORABLE WARREN E. BURGER, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By this Petition, Harry Whipple, respectfully seeks a writ of certiorari to review the judgment and opinions in this case of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama at Montgomery, Alabama.

I. OPINIONS OF THE COURTS BELOW.

The trial court, the Circuit Court of Limestone County, Alabama, did not render an opinion. A copy of the judgment and opinion of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama upon original submission is appended here-

to as Appendix "A", and a copy of its order, without opinion, denying the application for rehearing is appended hereto as Appendix "B". The order of the Supreme Court of Alabama denying, without opinion, the petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama is appended hereto as Appendix "C". The judgment and opinion of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama upon original submission, as well as its subsequent order denying application for rehearing, is published and reported in ____ So.2d ____. The denial of the petition for writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court of Alabama, without opinion, is published and reported in ____ So.2d ____.

II. JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT.

The Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama rendered its original judgment and opinion on August 28, 1973. It denied the application for rehearing on September 25, 1973. The Supreme Court of Alabama denied the petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama on October 25, 1973. The original judgment and opinion of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama rendered on August 28, 1973, thereby became a final judgment which the highest court of the State of Alabama refused to disturb.

The statutory provision believed to confer jurisdiction on this Honorable Court to review the final judgment rendered on August 28, 1973, by the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama is 28 U.S.C. Section 1257(3). In the courts below, Petitioner specially set up and claimed rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed

to him under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, as well as the Fourteenth Amendment.

III. QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW.

Whether the conviction and sentence of Petitioner to penitentiary for eight years on an indictment for the crime of obtaining a $2500.00 check by false pretenses deprived him of liberty without due process of law and Fifth Amendment rights to grand jury consideration, where the evidence presented in the trial court proved only the offense of robbery, which rights are made applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND STATUTES WHICH THE CASE INVOLVES.

The first Constitutional provision involved in this case is the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, reading:

> "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to

> be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

The second Constitutional provision involved in this case is Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, reading:

> "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

V. STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

This case arose out of the arrest and the subsequent indictment of Harry Whipple on a charge of obtaining a $2500.00 check by false pretenses. The Petitioner entered a plea of not guilty and the case was tried before a jury who found the Petitioner guilty on May 14, 1971. The Petitioner was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for a period of seven years as punishment.

The conviction was appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama which affirmed the case in its opinion rendered August 28, 1973. Petitioner filed an application for rehearing which was denied, without opinion, by the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama on September 25, 1973. Petitioner then filed a petition for writ of certiorari which was denied, without opinion, by the Supreme Court of Alabama on October 25, 1973.

The facts established by the evidence at the trial of the instant case are substantially as stated by the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama in its opinion.

The prosecuting witness was an eighty-four year old woman living alone in the Mooresville Community of Limestone County, Alabama. She lived in a small house that was built new after her son died about eight years prior to the date of the offense which occurred on August 13, 1970. Prior to this date the prosecuting witness, Mrs. Anne Peebles, drew checks on the Peebles Farm account without co-signatory.

Around eight o'clock on the morning of August 13, 1970, Mrs. Peebles went to the local post office to get her mail and upon returning home, she found a pickup truck at her home and two men, one of whom was on the roof of the house. She asked why the man was on the roof and was told they were there to repair it. She told them the roof did not need repairing and the other man ordered her into her house. He followed her in the house and told her to sit down "there and don't open your mouth." The men stayed there two

to three hours and then told her to write out a check for $2,500.00 and to write on the check "repair on Peebles home." Mrs. Peebles became remonstrative and protested at considerable length saying her roof did not need any work on it; that it was in perfect condition and that she just recently had it gone over; that the man told her to write the check and she told him she could not write a check to him as she did not know his name. The man told her his name was Harry Whipple and to make the check out to him for $2,500.00 for the work they had done on the house. She said they hadn't done any work on the house, that they had taken off a few shingles and things just playing like they were working on the house.

From the record:

"Q. This handwriting here your handwriting? Says 'Repair on Anne Peebles home.' Is that your handwriting? See right here.

"A. Yes.

"Q. Says 'Repair on Anne Peebles home.'

"A. Yes.

"Q. And is this what the man told you to write down, or did you write down — or —

"A. He told me, he said, 'And put it down there, the repair work that I have done on this house.' I said, 'You haven't done any.' He said 'You shut your mouth and do what I tell you.'

"Q. Yes, ma'am. He did tell you he had done repair work on your home, just what you —

"A. Yes.

"MR. STEELE: We object to leading the witness, may it please the Court. About four or five times asked the same question.

"THE COURT: All right. Leading questions, as I understand the law, are in the discretion of the Court, depending on the circumstances as concerns individual witnesses and individual cases, and in this particular case it is the opinion of this Court that leading questions would be proper, and I will allow it and give you an exception.

"MR. STEELE: We except.

"MR. NELSON: Your Honor, we offer into evidence State's Exhibit 1, this check.

"MR. STEELE: We have no objection if it is stipulated that the check here has some stamp and red ink on it that was not on it at the time the witness testified —

"MR. NELSON: We will stipulate — if I understand it, talking about the paid stamp? It would be my understanding —

"THE COURT: Talking about the bank markings?

"MR. NELSON: Yes, sir.

"MR. STEELE: With that stipulation we have no objection.

"(WHEREUPON, SAID CHECK BEING PREVIOUSLY MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 1 WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE AND IS SET FORTH IN WORDS AND FIGURES AS FOLLOWS:)

"(PICTURE OF BANK) 61-92

621

1 FIRST NATIONAL
BANK OF DECATUR
DECATUR, ALABAMA, No.

Aug. 13th- 1970

(PAID Aug. 14, 1971)

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF Harry Whipple $2,500.00
Two thousand five hundred and no/100 —
DOLLARS
FOR Repair on Anne Peebles Home

(TELLER) (FIRST NATIONAL)
(NO. 4)
(BANK OF DECATUR,) PEEBLES
FARM
(DECATUR, ALABAMA)
By Anne R. Peebles

"(THE FOLLOWING IS THE REVERSE SIDE OF STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 1.)

Harry Whipple
Mooresville
(STATE'S)
(EXHIBIT)
(1)

Mrs. Peebles further testified that she had never had an oral or written contract or agreement with Petitioner to do any work whatsoever on her house but he told her they had done repair work on the house in the amount of $2,500.00, and she wrote him a check for this amount.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Peebles testified that she knew they hadn't done $2,500.00 worth of work on her house or property; Petitioner spelled his name for her and she wrote out the check like he told her to do and handed it to him; *that he threatened to kill her if she didn't do it,* saying, "I want you to do it quick." She wrote the check out and handed it to Petitioner who left immediately. She later called the bank to report the incident but was informed the check had already been honored and cashed.

The state produced a witness in the building and supply business who had wide experience in all types of construction work and in estimating the cost of re-roofing and repairing gutters and downspouts. On August 31, 1970, this witness made a personal inspection of the Peebles home and estimated the cost of tearing the shingles off the roof and replacing them with new shingles would be $468.00, and to put a new roof on without removing the old shingles would be $353.31. He observed some work had been done on the roof just recently and that he could have done the same work for $78.40 and still made a profit. He further testified that this roof was a good roof and a new roof was not needed.

The Grand Jury returned a four-count indictment — two (2) counts for larceny and two (2) counts for false pretense — charging Petitioner and three others with these offenses. Petitioner sought and obtained a severance. At the conclusion of the State's case, Petitioner made a motion to exclude the evidence as to each of the four counts, separately and severally. The

Court granted the motion as to the larceny counts and overruled as to the false pretense counts.

The federal question sought to be reviewed was raised in the trial court at the conclusion of the State's case by Petitioner's motion to exclude the State's evidence, which motion was overruled. (Tr. 155) The Petitioner next raised the question by his request for the general affirmative charge in his favor at the conclusion of the trial and the trial judge refused the charge. (Tr. 172) The Petitioner again raised the question in his motion for a new trial made to the trial judge who denied the motion. (Tr. 184-186)

The Petitioner first raised the federal question sought to be reviewed in the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama by brief and argument and later by application for rehearing accompanied by brief. Petitioner first raised the federal question sought to be reviewed in the Supreme Court of Alabama, which is the highest court in the state, by filing his petition for writ of certiorari, which was subsequently denied.

VI. REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT.

The Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama, supported by the Supreme Court of Alabama's denial of certiorari, has decided a federal constitutional question of substance involving Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment rights in a way probably not in accord with applicable decisions of this Honorable Court.

VII. ARGUMENT.

The Petitioner respectfully requests that this Honorable Court grant certiorari to review the action of the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama in upholding the denial by the trial court of rights guaranteed to the Petitioner by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States regarding deprivation of his liberty and his right to grand jury consideration before trial for an infamous crime.

The Petitioner was indicted, found guilty and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for a period of eight years for the crime of obtaining a $2,500.00 check by false pretenses — a crime which all the evidence in the trial court clearly establishes he did not commit. He cannot, as a matter of law, be guilty of the offense for which he stands sentenced to imprisonment.

Incredibly enough, the Petitioner was plainly shown by the evidence to be guilty of the offense of robbery. The question presented for review by this Honorable Court turns on the application of the law to undisputed facts.

The case of *Ex Parte Thaggard,* 159 So.2d 813, 49 Ala. App. 299 contains a thorough treatment of the Alabama law of false pretenses involved in this petition. In the same case appearing at 159 So.2d 820, 276 Ala. 117, the Supreme Court of Alabama, in denying certiorari, says the following:

> "[3] It is elemental that for a conviction on a charge of this kind to stand the evidence must show that the false representation alleged to have been made operated as an inducement for the injured party to part with his goods (a check in the instant case). *Primus v. State*, 21 Ala. App. 630, 111 So. 194."

The Alabama Supreme Court goes on to say that the representation made must be an inducement or moving cause which induces the injured party to part with his money.

Under the facts in the instant case as rendered by the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama, Mrs. Peebles knew that the Petitioner and his companions did not do any repairs to her roof, that the roof did not need any repairs and that she did not contract for any repairs to her roof. Mrs. Peebles unquestionably knew that all representations that the men made repairs to her roof were false. She was handled roughly by the men who threatened to kill her if she did not make out the check quickly and in the exact form as ordered. Mrs. Peebles parted with the $2,500.00 check and called the bank to clear it, because she was put in fear for her life.

Obviously, Mrs. Peebles was robbed. Alabama, as well as every other state in the Union, has established legal processes by which one guilty of acts constituting the crime of robbery may be indicted, tried and punished. Hard facts indeed make poor law. The Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama incorrectly construed

provisions of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States relating to deprivation of liberty without due process and Fifth Amendment rights to grand jury consideration by holding that, as a matter of law, Petitioner was guilty of the crime of obtaining a check by false pretenses in the face of undisputed evidence to the contrary.

CONCLUSION.

For the reasons stated, this petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Alabama should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel of Record
For Petitioner

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(205) 539-9571
Of Counsel

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing petition for writ of certiorari has been served upon opposing counsel by placing the same in the United States mail with adequate postage affixed thereto addressed to Honorable William Baxley, Attorney General for the State of Alabama, 250 Administrative Building, Montgomery, Alabama, this ____ day of January, 1974.

Of Counsel

APPENDIX "A"

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
THE ALABAMA COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
OCTOBER TERM, 1972-73

8 Div. 264

Harry Whipple

versus

State

Appeal from Limestone Circuit Court

HARRIS, JUDGE

Appellant was convicted of the offense of obtaining money by false pretenses and his sentence was fixed at seven (7) years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The victim of this offense was an eighty-four year old woman living alone in the Mooresville community of Limestone County, Alabama. She lived in a small house that was built new after her son died about eight years prior to the date of the offense which occurred on August 13, 1970. Prior to this date the victim, Mrs. Anne Peebles, drew checks on the Peebles Farm Account without co-signatory. After this date, two signatures were required to draw checks on this account — Mrs. Peebles and her step-daughter, Mrs. Cathleen Peebles Allen. Apparently, Mrs. Peebles was in good health physically but she had arteriosclerosis or hardening of the arteries which is a common disease of

most individuals of advancing age which impairs mind and memory, and destroys the power of resistance.

Around eight o'clock on the morning of August 13, 1970, Mrs. Peebles went to the local post office to get her mail and upon returning home, she found a pickup truck at her home and two men, one of whom was on the roof of the house. She asked why the man was on the roof and was told they were there to repair it. She told them the roof did not need repairing and the other man ordered her into her house. He followed her in the house and told her to sit down "there and don't open your mouth." The men stayed there two to three hours and then told her to write out a check for $2,500.00 and to write on the check "repair on Peebles home." Mrs. Peebles became remonstrative and protested at considerable length saying her roof did not need any work on it, that it was in perfect condition and that she just recently had it gone over; that the man told her to write the check and she told him she could not write a check for him as she did not know his name. The man told her his name was Harry Whipple and to make the check out to him for $2,500.00 for the work they had done on the house. She said they hadn't done any work on the house, that they had taken off a few shingles and things just playing like they were working on the house.

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"A. He told me, he said, 'And put it down there, the repair work that I have done on this house.' I said, 'You haven't done any.' He said, 'You shut your mouth and do what I tell you.'
"Q. Yes, ma'am. He did tell you he had done repair work on your home, just what you —
"A. Yes.
"MR. STEELE: We object to leading the witness, may it please the Court. About four or five times asked the same question.
"THE COURT: All right. Leading questions, as I understand the law, are in the discretion of the Court, depending on the circumstances as concerns individual witnesses and individual cases, and in this particular case it is the opinion of this Court that leading questions would be proper, and I will allow it and give you an exception.
"MR. STEELE: We except.
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"MR. NELSON: We will stipulate — if I understand it, talking about the paid stamp? It would be my understanding —

"THE COURT: Talking about the bank markings?

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ORDER OF Harry Whipple $2,500.00
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FOR Repair on Anne Peebles Home

(TELLER)
(NO. 4)

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK OF DECATUR,
DECATUR, ALABAMA
PEEBLES FARM
By Anne R. Peebles

"(THE FOLLOWING IS THE REVERSE SIDE OF STATE'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 1.)

Harry Whipple
Mooresville
(STATE'S
EXHIBIT)
(1)"

Mrs. Peebles further testified that she had never had an oral or written contract or agreement with appellant to do any work whatsoever on her house but he told her they had done repair work on the house in the amount of $2,500.00, and she wrote him a check for this amount.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Peebles testified that she knew they hadn't done $2,500.00 worth of work on her house or property; appellant spelled his name for her and she wrote out the check like he told her to do and handed it to him; *that he threatened to kill her if she didn't do it,* saying, "I want you to do it quick." She wrote the check out and handed it to appellant who left immediately. She called the cashier of her bank and told him to expect a check for $2,500.00 and asked him to cash it.

The state produced a witness in the building and supply business who had wide experience in all types of construction work and in estimating the cost of reroofing and repairing gutters and downspouts. On August 31, 1970, this witness made a personal inspection of the Peebles home and estimated the cost of tearing

the shingles off the roof and replacing them with new shingles would be $468.00, and to put a new roof on without removing the old shingles would be $353.31. He observed some work had been done on the roof just recently and that he could have done the same work for $78.40 and still made a profit. He further testified that this roof was a good roof and a new roof was not needed.

The Grand Jury returned a four-count indictment — two (2) counts for larceny and two (2) counts for false pretense — charging appellant and three others with these offenses. Appellant sought and obtained a severance. At the conclusion of the state's case, appellant made a motion to exclude the evidence as to each of the four counts, separately and severally. The court granted the motion as to the larceny counts and overruled as to the false pretense counts.

Appellant strongly urges that under the facts of this case, he could not, as a matter of law, be guilty of false pretenses. This issue is squarely presented by his motion to exclude the state's evidence, by his written request for the affirmative charge, and in his motion for a new trial. We quote from appellant's brief as follows:

> "Appellant further contends that if the defendant arrived at the Peebles' home intending to perpetrate a fraud on her by falsely pretending to do some work, but while there discovered that she would not believe his false rep-

> resentation and would not fall for his attempted fraud, and if the defendant then determined to force her to give him the check and did so, then the defendant is guilty of robbery, but certainly not of false pretenses."

The evidence for the prosecution leaves much to be desired but we must remember that we are here dealing with an elderly and infirm woman upon whom was perpetrated a gigantic and outrageous fraud. The trial court admonished the jury to carefully weigh the testimony of the victim as follows:

> "I will give you a specific charge and a cautionary charge as concerns the testimony of the witness Anne Peebles. You should weigh and consider her testimony in the light of the other testimony that was before the Court as you heard it, and as it reflects to past transactions in the view and in the light of her age and any senility, if you find any present. You will evaluate the things that she has testified about in the light of the circumstances surrounding them and make a logical determination of what was true and what was untrue, in your mind, as a jury, taking into consideration all of the facts, those that existed on the occasion in question on August the 13th, and any change in those conditions so far as they effect the credibility of — since that time."

Our courts have said "it is elemental that for a conviction on a charge of this kind to stand the evidence

must show that the false representation alleged to have (been) made operated as an inducement for the injured party to part with his goods." (money here). *Primus v. State,* 21 Ala.App. 630, 111 So. 194.

In overruling and denying appellant's motion for a new trial, the lower court relied heavily on *Woodbury v. State,* 69 Ala. 242. The trial judge wrote:

> "In the case at bar, the prosecuting witness was a woman of advanced years, and the evidence and demeanor of this witness in Court and out have demonstrated the facts of her confusion and aberation. A review of the file shows that this case started out with an affidavit charging the offense of robbery. After the time for preliminary, the Grand Jury returned a three count indictment. Each of these three counts sounded in the offense generally referred to before this Court as Larceny by Trick or Fraud. Demurrers were sustained to this indictment and to each count thereof and the case was returned to the Grand Jury. (Case No. 10,441, State vs. Whipple) A new indictment was returned consisting of four counts. Two of these counts were based on the State's theory of Larceny by Trick and two of these counts sounded in false pretense. It has been suggested that this erratic course was prompted to some extent by the vagaries of the prosecuting witness's accounts of the events in question.

"During the course of the trial of the case on this last indictment the two larceny counts were charged out by the Court at the conclusion of the evidence on motion of the defendant. The Court was concerned with the competency of the prosecuting witness, and though believing her to be basically competent, admonished the jury in the oral charge to weigh her testimony with care, the defendant having made no issue of the witness's competency, apparently adopting this position as a matter of tactics and not of oversight.

"In the course of giving her evidence the prosecuting witness made statements of the same kind as those found in the *Woodbury* case, supra. She made certain statements indicating that fear was an important factor in her being induced to sign and deliver the $2,500.00 check to the defendant.

"Counsel for the defendant in his arguments directed toward the Court's refusal to give the defendant's requested charges numbered 31, 32, 33, 34, 45, and 46, strongly urges that the State made out 'a perfect case of robbery but not false pretense.' The Court is of the opinion that this position, as it relates to the refused charges enumerated above, was determined adversely to the defendant's contention by the following statement by Chief Justice Brickell in the *Woodbury* case, supra.

" 'The false pretense must not only be, however, a material fact, but it must have been, not the sole, exclusive, or decisive cause, but a controlling inducement with the prosecutor for the transfer of his property or money. Other considerations may mingle with the false pretense, having an influence upon the mind and conduct of the prosecutor; yet, if in the absence of the false pretense, he would not have parted with his property the offense is complete. *Woodbury v. State,* supra.

"This Court gave to the jury the defendant's requested charge No. 41 which was lifted almost bodily from the language of the above quotation. This left the jury with the proper prerogative of determining what weight they would give the various portions and aspects of the prosecuting witness's testimony, including those aspects reflecting on the issue of her inducing and controlling motives when she surrendered the check to the defendant.

"It is the candid opinion of the Court after hearing and observing the witness, that the jury could very well have concluded that due to age and infirmity, little of the prosecuting witness's testimony was absolutely free from some doubt, but that there nevertheless remained before the jury an abundance of other evidence to prove the critical issues of the offense of false pretense beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty.

"This court is not prepared to say that the jury was wrong nor that defendant was wronged."

We are in full accord with the findings and conclusions of the trial court. In Mrs. Peebles' frame of mind, surrounded as she was by knaves, scoundrels, and thieves, she was duped into an unwariness of one deluded leading to her unsuspecting acceptance of the false as true. She was manipulated and bamboozled, yet she testified before the jury that appellant told her he had done the repair work on her house and the amount due him was $2,500.00 and she gave him a check for that amount. Later she again called the bank, evidently for the purpose of stopping payment on the check, and she was informed the check had already been honored and cashed. If in the absence of the false pretense, she would not have parted with her money the offense is complete. We hold the evidence to be sufficient to sustain the judgment of conviction and affirm the case.

AFFIRMED.

Almon, Tyson, and DeCarlo, JJ, concur.

Cates, P.J., dissents.

CATES, P.J., dissenting

To me this was a case of robbery, or larceny by trick. The reasoning of the Supreme Court in *Ex parte Thaggard*, 276 Ala. 117, 159 So. 2d 820, to me removes the defendant's undisputed conduct from the realm of a false pretense.

August 28, 1973

STATE OF ALABAMA
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

8 Div. 264

Harry Whipple
versus
State

Appeal from Limestone Circuit Court

Come the parties by attorneys, and the record and matters therein assigned for errors, being submitted on briefs and duly examined and understood by the Court; it is considered that in the record and proceedings of the Circuit Court there is no error. It is therefore considered that the judgment of the Circuit Court be in all things affirmed. It is also considered that the Appellant pay the cost of appeal of this Court and of the Circuit Court.

APPENDIX "B"

September 25, 1973
STATE OF ALABAMA
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

8 Div. 264

Harry Whipple
versus
State

Appeal from Limestone Circuit Court

It is hereby ordered that the application for rehearing filed in this cause be and the same is hereby overruled.

APPENDIX "C"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1973
THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

SC 552

EX PARTE: HARRY WHIPPLE
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
(Re: Harry Whipple v. State of Alabama)

Comes the petitioner and the Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Court of Criminal Appeals being submitted and duly examined and understood by the Court, it is considered and ordered that the Petition for Writ of Certiorari be, and the same is hereby, denied, and the petition be, and the same is hereby, dismissed, at the costs of the petitioner, for which costs let execution issue.

Heflin, C.J., Merrill, Harwood, Maddox, and Faulkner, JJ., Concur